Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 3, 1842. { NUMBER 60.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for May, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
3 Tuesday,	5 13	6 47				
4 Wednesday,	5 12	6 48				
5 Thursday,	5 11	6 49	Last Quarter,	2	7	28 M.
6 Friday,	5 10	6 50	New Moon	10	6	21 M.
7 Saturday,	5 9	6 51	First Quarter,	17	6	53 M.
8 Sunday,	5 8	6 52	Full Moon,	24	4	22 M.
9 Monday.	5 7	6 54				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Stray Mules.

STRAYED from me, at this place, on the 17th inst., three Brown MULES. I will liberally reward any person that will bring them to me, or give information so that I can get them.

☞ A quantity of Bacon and Lard for sale.

J. B. HERRIFORD.

Charlotte, N. C., March 27, 1842.

N. B. I, or my agent, will be found at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

More New Goods.

R. C. Carson

Is now receiving and opening a handsome Stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

Which were purchased at unusually low prices,

And will be sold to suit the hard times, or at least as low as any concern in this section of country. His stock consists of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country store. He has also a large stock of Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Persons wishing to purchase goods for CASH, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock.

Charlotte, April, 16, 1842. 58...F.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

A few Good Things Yet, AND More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region o country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

☞ Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Bethune & Johnson, (it being closed Jan. 1st, 1842,) are requested to settle the same by cash or by note before April Court, as the books must be closed.—Those failing so to do, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

ALEX. BETHUNE,
PETER JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...3t

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER
VS.
ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK
VS.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Potition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

Fire Engine for Sale.

THE Camden Independent Fire Engine Company wishing to procure a larger Engine, offer the one they now have for sale. It is a first rate suction Engine, of the most approved construction, with twenty-four feet of suction, and about one hundred and fifty feet of ordinary Hose. It is nearly new, has been but little used, and is kept in first rate order. For further information, address the Secretary of the Camden independent Fire Engine Company.

Camden, S, C., April 20, 1842. 59...3t

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

PERSONS who have filed the first Volume of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," (just completed) and wish it bound, will please hand in their orders to the subscriber, and they shall be executed neatly and without delay.

WM. HUNTER.

March 8, 1842.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ROBERT P. JOHNSON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Robert P. Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

THOMAS BOYD of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Thomas Boyd be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

JOHN R. BOLTON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said John R. Bolton be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

DERIAS FOLSOM of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth of May next, why the said Derias Folsom be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having filed a petition, duly verified praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Andrew Montgomery be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

A Sour Child.—A prisoner before the Police Court last week, in Philadelphia, gave the following interesting sketch of his "birth and broughting up:"

"I was born weeping—my daddy used to chaw wormwood afore I was born, and my mother made a practice of gettin drunk on vinegar. When I was a little boy, nobody would'nt allow me to nuss their children, for they said I made 'em dyspeptic—I looked so completely sour—so they said. When I went to school, I was always in for the lickins, and I do believe I bagged it for every boy in the school. At last I got married, and my wife left me in three months. There's no use of askin why. She sed there was no use of livin with me, because if we had children they would'nt be any thing but walking vinegar casks, if they was boys—and if they was gals they'd be mere jugs of cream o' tartar set on legs to physic all the world by their solemncholy phizzes."

A WHIG *versus* WHIGERY.

Mr. PROFFITT of Indiana, (a Tyler Whig—one of the "corporal's guard,") concluded a speech in Congress the other day as follows:

One word more, sir, on the subject of the extra session, to which I should never have alluded at all had not other gentlemen thought fit to do so. Its results and the unhappy state of things which have arisen from it, were all predicted by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise.) I recollect that he made a speech a few days before the close of the last session of Congress, in which he first advanced the consequences which would result from an extra session. He gave it as his opinion that it would be better to await an expression of public sentiment on the subject of a bank, a tariff, distribution, &c., and that in the excited state of the political world, much hasty and imperfect legislation might be anticipated. I differed with him. I thought his fears ill-founded, and I expressed to him and others my regret that he should thus anticipate evil. Experience has proved that he had more foresight than myself.—He had studied the character of whig politicians more closely than I had. His fears have been more than realized—his predictions more than accomplished and I now acknowlege that he is really *Wise*, and I no *Prophet*.

The gentleman from North Carolina has boastingly informed us that there are no fragments of the Whig party—the only fragment that he knows of is "the corporal's guard." What necessity could exist, sir, for this unprovoked sneer at us, who had not uttered one word relative to party politics?—But, since the gentleman's vision is so very obtuse, and his knowledge of the situation of parties so very limited, I think it my duty to enlighten him on the subject. No fragments, sir,! Why, where is your majority in Maine! Some thousands of a Whig minority now greet you there! How stands New York? She who, in 1839, assisted the triumphant march of the democratic battallions, and who, in 1840, gave to the Whig cause thousands of a majority? Her legislature now is nearly a democratic unit, and thousands of the popular voice against you. What cheer is there for you in Pennsylvania? A majority for Harrison in 1840; now tens of thousands of a majority for democracy. No fragments, eh? Is the sky still bright in Maryland? Alas! her Whig majority of thousands no longer exists; she gives her vote against you. How is Georgia? She who, by her majority of thousands for Harrison, astonished the nation, now gives her thousands against the Whig cause. And even the favorite of your party when on this floor—he who was considered invincible, is beaten for Governor. I, sir, admired that man. He fell a victim to his own silent acquiescence in your many weak acts of legislation. Let the gentleman from North Carolina look around him, and he will see three members on this floor from that State, newly reinstated in their seats by democratic victories. Where is your twenty-six thousand in Ohio? A majority now against you. Where stands Mississippi?—Where Michigan? No fragments, sir! Why, in this latter State, I am informed that there is but one Whig left in one branch of the Legislature! Not sufficiently strong to demand the yeas and nays.—I am told, sir, that the democratic party, not knowing what to do with that one man, talked of making him presiding officer, well assured that he would be perfectly impartial.

[Here Mr. Howard, of Michigan, rose, and, with some warmth, assured Mr. Proffit that he was mistaken, instead of one there were four Whig members]

Mr. P. continued. I stand corrected sir, There are four. Not enough to form a "corporal's guard." Worse off than myself and friends! Are there any fragments in the Whig party, Mr. Chairman? Is the "corporal's guard" the only fragment?

But I will not indulge in mirth at the expense of those who now writhingly regret their sneers; and believe me sir, that I have given this "fragment" sketch "more in sorrow than in anger." It may, however, serve to refresh the memory of gentlemen, and awaken them to a sense of their true condition.

It is the manifesto Whigs who have done this.—It is the departure from principle and straigthforwardness and fairness that has caused this mighty change; and they who on the 4th of March, 1841, were "ringing the bells, are ringing their hands now."

Hundreds of thousands of those "Democratic Whigs" who enthusiastically met at Dayton and at Tippecanoe, and Saratoga, and Baltimore, and Bunker Hill, all honestly bent on great and holy purposes of patriotism, have like myself been deceived. The manifesto, which proclaimed a final severance from the President, the attacks upon the Constitution, the personal and political abuse of the Executive, the want of liberality, the failure to keep promises solemnly made, all stand in judgement, all conspire to the downfall of the Whig party, and yet that party on this floor will not turn from the error of its ways, but still continues to pursue a course of policy fraught with bitter fruits, such as are now so lamentably palpable.

The Wrong Passenger.—A fellow who had brass sufficient to face the devil out of any thing, and give him two in the game, accosted a shabbily dressed, hoosier-looking customer, in the St. Charles, yesterday, with the intention of making some sport of him.

"Stranger—I thing I've seen you somewhere."

"Very likely, sir—I've been there frequently."

At this capital rejoinder, the brazen wiling looked rather blank, and a suppressed laugh from a number present, made him feel like selling out on a long credit. He rallied, however, and made a second effort.

"What might your name be?"

"It might be Sam Patch, but it isn't?"

A universal roar followed this genuine display of wit, and the Beau Brummel brazen was shortly among the missing.—*Cresent City.*

A Dutch Story.—I and prother Hanse and two other togs vas out hunting next week, and we trove nine woodchucks into a stone heap and kilt ten out of the nine pefore tey cot in.

"*Trying* times," as the loafer said on entering the Criminal Court.

Politics of the Day.

From the North Carolina Standard.

"He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones."

MR. LORING: In a communication in the Register, over the signature of "*One of the People*," the writer has brought it forward as a great charge that "Mr. HENRY received the sum of $5,304 31 for his services in Washington City, as Commissioner to settle the claims under the Spanish Treaty." The writer of that communication, as rumor says, is a *Lawyer*, who has assumed the signature of "*One of the People*" under the hope, no doubt, that his statements will, on that account, be received with more credit. Now we had supposed that a Lawyer was the last of the people who should complain of his brother Lawyer for receiving high fees; and if the writer be the person whom rumor has designated, if he did not receive five thousand dollars for his services, it was because the paltry offices which he has filled, did not entitle him to it. One thing is very certain—*He* has been willing to take every office agoing, and to take all the fees he could get, be they great or small. And does not the writer know that the duties of the Commission which Mr. *Henry* held, required that he should adjourn his meetings from time to time, to enable the claimants to prepare their cases and to collect the testimony; all of which were in writing? And that during the recess, it was necessary for the commissioner to prepare himself on the points of admiralty and maritime law, as well as on questions of international law, and decisions on policies of insurance, so as to enable him to pass understandingly on the various matters that necessarily arose on the claims submitted to his decision? That these things were to be done in his own office or in the public Library, and not while the Board was in session? That it was as important for a commissioner thus to prepare himself, as it is for a Judge or a Lawyer to examine and prepare a case which he has to argue or decide?

How pitiful and uncandid it is, for one who is a Lawyer, thus to attempt to deceive the public, by taking the number of days Mr. *Henry* was absolutely sitting as a Commissioner, and in this way estimate the *time* and *value* of his services.

And does not the writer know that the Act of Congress fixed the salary of the Commissioner, and this before Mr. *Henry's* appointment; and for this law many whigs in Congress voted, and the very man, no doubt, who has furnished "One of the People" with the materials out of which this wanton charge has been manufactured? If the salary was too high, Congress and not Mr. *Henry* is responsible for it. He did what any other man would have done, who discharged the duties of Commissioner—he received the salary fixed by law, according to the time which the business of the Commissioner required. Had it been a whig and not a democrat, you would have heard nothing of the matter. Then all would have been right. Do we not hear the whigs complaining that Mr. Tyler will not give them office, and that our State receives nothing. Yet no sooner is a democrat from this State appointed to an office, than these very whigs are the first to denounce him for receiving the salary fixed by law.

But we now apply the adage at the head of this article: "*He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones.*" If any set of men require to be reminded of the truth and force of this adage it is the whigs. One would think to hear them talk, or to read what they write, that they were the purest and most disinterested set of politicians that ever lived. We do not know what office the author of "*One of the People*" may have filled, or the amount of salary he may have received. But we hazard little in saying, if he has not received at the rate of five thousand dollars for five months, as he has falsely charged upon Mr. *Henry*, the fault has not been his.

Will he do the public the justice to examine the journals of the Senate, at the last session of the General Assembly, and tell us the amount that was reported in favor of *George E. Badger*, Esq., as an *extra fee* for his services in the Western Land suits? Will he examine further, and find out from the Books of the Treasurer or Comptroller, and inform us how much was paid to the different Counsel who were engaged in those suits by the State? If my information be right, one thousand dollars apiece was paid to Mr. *Badger* and Gov. *Swain*, who were employed—that on Mr. *Swain's* being elected a first Judge, as but little had been done in the business, he paid back five hundred dollars of his fee. When, by a Resolution of the Legislature, the Attorney General was directed to appear, and the Governor was authorised to employ additional counsel, and Judge *Seawell* was employed, and for his services he was paid one thousand dollars. In the mean time, several new suits were brought in the Federal Court, and for his appearance there, Mr. *Badger* received an additional fee of five hundred or a thousand dollars! Judge *Seawell* having been elected to the bench, the labor of trying the suits devolved on Mr. *Badger* and the Attorney General alone. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and *Saunders* having resigned as Attorney General, the Governor was directed to employ other counsel to appear with Mr. *Badger*, and Mr. *Webster*, as report says, was engaged at a fee of another thousand. The case was argued by Mr. *Webster*; and Mr. *Badger*, though so liberally paid, did not appear at the trial.

Now, after the payment of these many liberal fees, what will the people think, when they are told that their whig Legislature, at its last session, actually voted *George E. Badger* an extra fee of *Two thousand five hundred dollars*, and *D. L. Swain* five hundred dollars, and interest from the time he paid back that sum.

But the extravagance and injustice of the thing does not stop here. Gen. *Saunders*, who had been engaged in the suits throughout, and who, after his resignation, under a resolution of the Legislature, was directed to be paid by the Governor such fees as he might think reasonable, had received but five hundred dollars, and that, too, allowed by Gov. *Swain*, taking his own case as the standard. Yet a whig Legislature had the meanness to refund Gov. *Swain* his five hundred dollars, and to pay three hundred more by way of interest, and to pay *George E. Badger* twenty-five hundred dollars, and yet not one additional cent was paid to Gen. *Saunders*.

Now, Mr. "One of the People," as you seem to be so expert at figures, will you tell us how much the *day* and *hour* the services of Mr. *Geo. E. Badger* amounts to, for his *Four thousand Five Hundred Dollars?*" As "One of the People," is so ready to calculate the services of Mr. *Henry*, who was paid a stated annual salary, to see what amount was "*per day, per hour*," and even to "*a minute*," will he now try his hand and tell us how much the *day*, the *hour*, and the *minute*, GEORGE E BADGER, the whig Ex-Secretary, received for his services—taking *Four thousand five hundred dollars* for *five day's* actual services? To this, too, should be added what it is said Mr. *Badger* received, some thousand dollars more as the tax fees in the numerous suits that were pending"

When "One of the people" shall figure out the sum we have here given him, it is possible the sums paid to other distinguished whigs may be brought to his notice. In the mean time, we say to him and his co-adjutors—come on! McDUEF.

From the North Carolina Standard.

STATE EXPENDITURES.

I am pleased to see that some attention is bestowed on the administration of our State Government. Let us inquire what the Whigs have been doing *here*, while they have declaimed so loudly against extravagance in the General Government. The contrast I present below, is drawn from official documents which any Democrat or Whig can see upon inquiry for them. The Expenditures for 1838–9 may be found in a report of the Whig Committee on Finance, made to the last Legislature. It will be recollected that the Whigs never failed to compare the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren with those of John Quincy Adams. It is now admitted that this was an unfair comparison; for Mr. Clay himself proposes to *double* the expenditures of Mr. Adams. But a comparison of the expenditures of our State Government, at those periods, is not subject to a charge of unfairness; for, by a change in our Constitution, our expenses ought to be diminished and not increased.

Postage Account.

Nov.	1826 to Nov.	1827.—Executive	100	74
"	1827 " "	1828 "	95	33
"	1826 " "	1827—Treasurer	57	26
"	1827 " "	1828 "	26	98
"	1826 " "	1827—Comptroller	25	52
"	1827 " "	1828 "	26	98
"	1826 " "	1827—Adjt. Genl.	34	38
"	1827 " "	1828 "	19	84
			$387	03
July	1838 to Sept.	1840—Executive	790	03
"	1838 " Jany.	1840—Treasurer	54	33
"	1838 " March	1840—Comptroller	49	44
"	1838 " Nov.	1839—Adjt. Genl.	136	48
			$1030	28

What say ye to that? honest but deluded Whigs. An increase in the Postage account alone, in two years, of $643 25. And this, too, when these very Whig officers were telling the people of Wake county, particularly, that we were on the verge of ruin by the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren. The Whig Committee, in excuse, say: "We cannot decide whether it be reasonable or not, nor can we ascertain whether all the *letters* have been on public business. The alteration in the manner of appointing Field Officers of the Militia, has created the necessity of frequent Communications with the Governor, enclosing resignations or applying for Commissions. This alone has added a considerable amount to the postage bill for the Executive office." And this is *all* and the *only* excuse rendered for this shameful extravagance! The Committee were careful to speak of *letters* only. But were they not well satisfied that all the *letters* even were not on official business when they find the following charge in the bills for Newspapers?

Executive, postage Newspapers,	$42	27
Treasurer, " "	1	30
Comptroller, " "	4	11
	$47	68

Now does not the exhibition of this postage bill, alone, show the hollow professions of that party, with Governor Morehead at its head, who prated so much about extravagance in 1842? But I may have leisure hereafter to put before the people some more of the doings of these Whig economists. In the mean time, I urge the Democrats to preserve the *official* Documents, so that the Whigs may not elude responsibility by saying this is only newspaper authority. CONTRAST.

Tariff Convention.—The Whigs held a County Convention in this town last week, to assist in deluding people into the belief that a high tariff will prove a grand panacea for all the ills which flesh is heir to. They pretend to be laboring solely for the good of the laboring men, although it does not require much penetration to see that their real object is to levy a tax upon those articles which laboring men are compelled to buy, which goes into the pockets of the aristocratic owners of the manufacturing establishments. So far as we can learn, the late Convention in this town was composed of the leaders of the whig party—the very same men who in 1840 promised the laboring people high wages, good times, roast beef, and an unbounded prosperity, if they would only assist in placing the whigs in power, so that the "odious sub-treasury," which we were told was grinding the laboring men into the dust, might be repealed. Some were deceived by these flattering promises, the whigs were elevated to power, the sub-treasury was repealed, but where are the high wages? Those who then voted the whig ticket in hopes of better times, now repent of their folly in good earnest. The whigs are trying the same game again, and we caution every man to look before he leaps this time. If the federal party is in favor of a higher tariff, why not settle the question in Congress, where there is a large federal majority? Why make all this noise and bluster here at home? The answer is plain—they want to make political capital. They hope to gull people again, as they did in 1840. But it is no go—they can't get up the steam, or if they do it will only burst their boiler.

In Connecticut, during the recent electioneering campaign, the federal members of Congress from that State sent home a large number of Circulars, urging their friends to "agitate" the tariff question. These circulars were printed on *French* paper, which the members cabbaged from Uncle Sam. In obedience to these orders from head quarters, the whigs of Connecticut tried hard to blind the eyes of the people on the tariff question, but it proved an entire failure. The farmers, mechanics, and other laboring men, came up to the polls and "repudiated" whiggery in a manner which shows that they understand the subject fully. So it will be in Massachusetts. We are confident that the democratic party will triumph here next fall. The whigs fear it, and hence the cry about a tariff, "protecting American labor," and all that hypocritical manifestation of sympathy for the working men. Doubtless the very first thing whig employers and corporation agents would do, after they obtained their tariff, would be to reduce the wages of those in their employ. They did so after the Harrison election, and we believe they would do it again.

Dedham (Mass.) Democrat.

Breakers ahead!—Let the South beware! Another Protective Tariff is coming upon them. The Distribution is a prelude to the measure. Mr. Saltonstall's Report (from the Committee of Manufactures) proposes as the Globe calls it, a "New Protective, Cumulative, Retaliatory, Federal Whig Tariff." "It is protective, the duties ranging from 30 to 300 per cent.: it is cumulative, there being frequently two or three kinds of duties (specific, *ad valorem*, and fictitious valuation) on the same article: it is retaliatory, there being a penal duty of 10 per cent. to be incurred in a year by countries which shall not reduce duties in favor of certain American articles: and it is Federal-Whig, coming from the old Federal party, now self-styled Whig. A brief view of some of its sections will prove this, and will show the people in agricultural and planting regions what reason they have to rejoice at the election of 1840.

Sec. 1, raises all duties now at 20 per. cent. to 30, with the exception of some specified articles. This at once is a breach, both of the compromise act and of the clause in the land bill. Same section placed about thirty different specific duties on that variety of iron and its manufactures; and some of these duties, according to the moneyed article in Bennet's Herald, amount to 120 per cent. ad valorem.

Same section taxes every kind of woollen goods nearly as high as by the tariff of 1828, and taxes some articles cumulatively, to wit: so much for ad valorem, and then a specific duty besides. The following is the clause: On woollen yarn, four cents a pound and 30 per cent., on wool costing more than eight cents a pound, four cents a pound and 26 per cent.; on woollen manufactures, 40 per cent. when by any former act the duty was as high as 50 per cent., &c., &c.

Same section puts 30 per cent. on cotton yarn and thread, rates all plain cottons costing less than twenty cents a yard at twenty cents, and then puts 25 per cent on that fictitious valuation.

Same section puts a duty equal to 50 per centum on Liverpool salt, 100 per centum on Turk's Island, and 120 on Spanish and Portuguese salt.

"Can Mr. Tyler sanction a bill in which protection is the *object*, and revenue the *incident?*—where every form of protection is introduced?—where penal protection is given?—where vindictive protection is given?—where the compromise is violated, not for revenue, but for protection?—and where the clause which nullified the Land bill when the duties rose above 20 per cent. is fraudulently proposed to be repealed? And this is the progress of Whigery—this its progress in one year! Twenty-six millions of debt, and double taxation of every thing. DEBT—TARIFF—BANK—are whig measures. For these they labor, and each begets the other."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A Good Sign.—Some elaborate Essays have been addressed to the Whig members of Congress, under the signature of "Franklin," in the "New York Commercial." The object was to persuade them to adopt a National Bank, with the privilege of establishing branches in the States with their consent. The author held out the idea, that in that event, Mr. Tyler would re-unite with them. These Essays were ascribed by the Globe to Mr. Webster—and they were supposed to meet the concurrence of the President. We rejoice to see the decided developments of the Madisonian upon this point. It denies that Mr. Webster is the author, (but the authorship of such a suggestion certainly would not have surprised us—it would be in character with Mr. Webster)—but the Madisonian goes much further. It denies that such a plan has the President's concurrence. "'It ridicules the adoption (now) of a Bank, framed after the manner of that presented by Mr. Ewing at the Extra Session. We have but one word to say to this proser over things gone by. The day has been when such a scheme might have met our approbation, and, probably the approval of those in high places. As a measure of conciliation and compromise, it was offered to Congress and as such it was contemptuously rejected; *and he who, with the exhibitions of public sentiment since made, can now seriously dream of a bank in any form, we trust will be permitted to dream on to the last, insensible to the realities by which he is surrounded.*" * * * "The President, after full consideration, aided in his reflections upon the subject by the ablest Cabinet which the country has seen since the days of George Washington, has matured and presented to Congress a plan of Exchequer by which he and they are ready to abide. It stands before the country on its own intrinsic merits; and a bank, we are altogether certain, never enters into their minds."—The Madisonian disclaims Ewing's plan—and is "firmly convinced that it could accomplish nothing for the country *now*." So too we believe, and we rejoice that Mr. Tyler believes so also.—*Ib.*

MORE OF THE BEAUTIES OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter which will show the truth of the predictions made by Democratic opponents to this measure, and which are being realised to the full extent earlier than we anticipated:

"PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1742.

"MY DEAR ——: I am sorry to inform you that misfortunes have again overtaken me. This *awful* Bankrupt law, which has lately been passed, by causing the failure of almost all who owe us, has caused the failure of ——, which occurred on Saturday, 9th April. Myself, wife, and children are *pennyless*, and the prospect of my getting a situation is now dark and gloomy. With my recommendations for sobriety, fidelity, and ability, I could, *in business times*, get a place directly; but now, there is no saying what I shall do. However, I shall *calmly* await the result. I have a good character, and a affectionate wife, and two helpless children, and that will *nerve and support me under trial.*

"Yours, affectionately,

"——."

We are informed, on good authority, that the house above referred to, was among the most substantial business concerns in Rhode Island.

Alexandria Index.

RHODE ISLAND.

Our readers will find, in another column, a letter from President Tyler to the Governor of Rhode Island, on the subject of the disturbances existing there. It is not probable the President will ever be called upon to interpose the federal arm in this controversy. Should it be the case, however, and militia be marched from neighboring States to put down the sons of liberty in Rhode Island, a flame will be kindled that will not be easily subdued—the effects of which insolent aristocrats will deprecate and deplore, when it is too late.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times makes the following remarks on the President's Letter:

"The Evening Journal of Wednesday contains the letter of John Tyler to the Governor of Rhode Island, in which it is found that he, John Tyler, is a foe to the people, and in favor of the lordling landholders, riding rough shod booted and spurred, over a long oppressed and insulted body of human beings.

"We have not room for the infamous document. John Tyler is a tyrant! Let him be damned to eternal infamy, by every lover of liberty and free principles!"

Raleigh Standard.

Rhode Island.—The election of the People's Constitution party, throughout the State, went off peaceably. In Providence, 1,154 votes were polled. In other parts of the State, the election was quite animated. The election of the Landholders took place yesterday. There will probably be no outbreak until the time when the officers elected under either of the Constitutions attempt to assume the reins of government.

New Jersey too!—The ball of revolution is too passing over this State! The Trenton Emporium of Friday gives returns from various township Elections, and remarks, "'Every breeze says change,' every mail brings the intelligence of the defeat of the present dominant party. It may with truth be said, the days of Whiggery are numbered! The recent town elections in New Jersey, have told a sad tale for the future hopes of Federalism. In every township or city, where a test has been made, they have experienced either a great falling off, or a total rout."

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,
Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.
Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

MR. HENRY IN MECKLENBURG.

Mr. HENRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was with us a few days the past week, and addressed a very large assembly of our citizens on Tuesday last. It is impossible for us to give even an outline of Mr. HENRY's address. It was eloquent and lucid, and his facts irrefutable. The Federal leaders expected to hear abuse and denunciation, and therefore many of them attended to gather something out of which to make political copital. But we "guess" they went away with "a flear in their ear." Mr. Henry has a happy talent for popular speaking, and makes no *charges* which he does not on the spot PROVE from the record. He entered the canvass with a high reputation as a popular orator; but we have met with no candid man—either Whig or Democrat, who does not admit that he has more than sustained himself. We wish every voter in the State could hear him; for, though in feeble health, he exposes the misdeeds of our opponents—their broken promises—their professing one thing before obtaining office, and practicing the reverse afterwards—their extravagance when economy was promised—their wicked and dangerous measures, and their ruthless proscription for opinion's sake, when they had promised toleration—all these things he exposed in the most glaring light, yet in such mild and dignified terms, as to win even the attention of his bitterest opponents. He appeals to the *reason*, not the *passions* of his hearers. We have heard many Whigs say his speech here on Tuesday last was the most powerful effort they ever listened to. And mark it: If LOUIS D. HENRY does not revolutionize this State during this campaign, we are no prophet, or the son of a prophet. The best evidence that the good work is progressing is, that the Whig leaders in this part of the State are scared almost to desperation.

THE CHARGE AND THE VERDICT.—GOV. MOREHEAD AND MR. BADGER.

When we review the course of the prominent leaders of the Federal party in this State, we are forced to exclaim—"Oh, Consistency! thou art indeed a jewel!" In reference to all the prominent men of the nation, and all the great political questions that have agitated the public mind for the last twenty years, they have been anything, every thing, and nothing long. They are now engaged in an attempt to persuade the people of North Carolina, that they should make Mr. CLAY President, notwithstanding they are the very men who did more than all others to damn the fame of this ill-starred politician by fastening on him the charge of "bribery and corruption" in the election of Mr. Adams in 1824. Mr. BADGER, at the late Whig Convention, drew up the Report and Resolutions nominating Mr. CLAY for President, and Gov. MOREHEAD for re-election. Of course, then, Mr. B. and Gov. M. are both *now* committed to the support of Mr. Clay. But what did these same men say of this same Mr. Clay in 1828? Mr. BADGER, at that time a Jackson man and professed Democrat, drew up an address in behalf of the Jackson party to the people of North Carolina. In this address he said:

"Mr. Clay of Kentucky was one of the four Candidates for President, (in 1824) but having the least number of electoral votes, was excluded from the House. The State from which he came had instructed her members in the event which happened, to support Gen. Jackson, but under the influence of Mr. Clay, *a man of intrigue*, (mark that!) and of eloquence, and of unbounded ambition, (mark that!) and talents above mediocrity, these members, with those of other Western States, voted for Mr. Adams, and his election was the result.

"Immediately after his election, Mr. Adams appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State—in power and influence the *second* in our Government, and generally thought to be an introduction to the *first*. Between these two gentlemen, there had been previously neither confidence or affection, and Mr. Clay had *publicly expressed, in language not to be misunderstood, his disbelief in Mr. Adams' political integrity* and patriotism! (Mark that, my countrymen!) How, then, are we to account for Mr. Clay's support of Mr. Adams, in opposition to the declared wishes of Kentucky?

"Take these facts, (says this address) and answer for yourselves, whether it be harsh or uncharitable to conclude that he voted for Mr. Adams in the expectation of being Secretary of State, and that this expectation decided his vote. Let the friends of Mr. Clay protest against this conclusion with whatever earnestness they may press into the service, and the common sense of mankind will still find in his conduct the ground of *serious suspicion.*"

Here Mr. BADGER is the lawyer drawing up his list of charges against Mr. Clay: he charges him as being "*a man of intrigue;*"—"*of unbounded ambition;*"—as having been bought up by Mr. Adams with the promise of the office of Secretary of State to vote in violation of the instructions of his State, and that "he voted for Mr. Adams in the expectation of being Secretary of State, and that *this expectation decided his vote.*" These are the charges made by GEO. E. BADGER, and are they not grave and weighty in their character? Upon these issues the contest was fought in our State in 1828. Gov. MOREHEAD was then an Elector on the Jackson ticket, and brought in a verdict of GUILTY against CLAY by casting the vote of the State for Jackson. Here, then, were the two great leaders of the present Federal party in North Carolina in 1828, deliberately branding Mr. CLAY with *intrigue;* of having *sold himself and the vote of his State for an office:* and now in 1842, we find them urging the same people to vote for this same unprincipled man (according to their own showing,) for President! Was there ever such inconsistency and daring effrontery? It should be recollected, too, that in 1828, the circumstances and facts attending the disgraceful "bargain and sale" between Adams and Clay were fresh in the public mind, exciting a burst of indignation throughout the land. The people of North Carolina said Clay was *guilty*, and Gov. MOREHEAD responded, amen!

But this is not the only subject on which Gov. MOREHEAD has been grossly inconsistent. He has been *for* and *against* Jackson; *for* and *against* Van Buren; *against* and *for* Clay; *against* and *for* a Bank; *against* and *for* a Protective Tariff. He told the people CLAY was a corrupt, dangerous man, and now tells them he is almost "perfection's self." He as an Elector, voted for Jackson and Van Buren both; and afterwards denounced and opposed them both. He harrangued the people the State over in 1840, in favor of "TIP *and* TY;" and now villifies Tyler as a corrupt, weak man, totally unworthy of public confidence. And the same may be said of Mr. BADGER.

Can such men be honest and sincere in their profession of political principle? If they are, what must be thought of their judgments? Can their counsels be trusted, when they themselves profess one thing to-day and another to-morrow; when they change their opinions on great political questions and of prominent politicians with the facility the chamelion changes its color? We fancy we hear every freeman answering, *No!*—away with such political weather-cocks.

MR. CALHOUN.

We hope all our readers ere this, have carefully perused the "Review of the present position of the Republican party," published in our last. There is at the conclusion of that document one argument why Mr. CALHOUN should be the candidate of the Republican Party for President that should be conclusive with every southern man of either party—indeed, with every friend of constitutional liberty, north or south. It is thus stated:

"For the last few years a war of extermination has been waged in England, as well as in our own country, against the institutions of the slave-holding States. They are, numerically speaking, the weaker portion of this Confederacy. They have a right to feel sensitive as to the lawless and unhallowed movements that have been made against their most vital institutions for the last few years. Whilst they have been persecuted and slandered by their bitter opponents, let their friends and Republican brethren do some act that will heal over the wounds that have been inflicted, and that will revive with ardour all their feelings of loyalty and devotion to this Union, as their great shield of peace at home, and power abroad. The North gave us our last Republican President, and South Carolina gave him her almost unanimous support in the contest, and stood by him to the last, whilst State after State fell from his support under the popular tide that then rolled through the land.

"There could be no more effectual way to silence those malignant factions, who now, under the guise of Abolition, are undermining this Union, and to put them to rest during our day and generation, than for the Republican party, with that generous confidence that has ever characterized it, to come forward and confer the highest honor of the Government upon the distinguished and favorite son of the South, in whom, under trial and persecution, she has garnered up all her feelings of admiration and attachment. Place him in such a situation, and you give confidence to the weaker portion of the Confederacy—stability to this glorious Union—and peace and prosperity to a great Republic."

We have full confidence that the Democracy of the north will, as one man, rally with enthusiasm around the standard of this great champion of free principles, if the South—our noble Democratic phalanx in the Southern States, once hoist his colors. New York, to whose favorite son South Carolina gave her almost unanimous support in the memorable contest of 1840, when State after State was abandoning him, will give a generous and hearty response to our battle-cry of "CALHOUN AND LIBERTY!"—while his spotless private character, his transcendent talents, imperishable public services, and the commanding influence of Mr. CALHOUN in the South, will obliterate, to a great extent, all party lines, and unite us once more under the old Republican standard, in defence of the Constitution and our most sacred rights. And who could with more propriety take the lead in this matter than the noble Democracy of North Carolina? Our opponents have hoisted the banner of CLAY and MONOPOLIES. Let us show our colors too; and "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war!" *We* are ready for the contest; we believe the Democracy of our State are panting for the conflict—determined that they *can*, MUST, and WILL conquer!

☞ *Salisbury Convention.*—Old Orange has appointed *one houndred* Delegates to attend the Salisbury Convention on the 20th; and Martin County has appointed *Twenty.* What a gathering of the Democracy of our State that will be!

The following names were omitted in the list of Delegates from this County published in our last:—

John Weeks, Jas. B. Robison, Adam Kerr, John B. Peoples, James Parks, Jno. Blount, Isaac Helms.

A ROYAL PROCEEDING.

We understand (for our engagements forbade our attending the scene) the young ladies of Mrs. HUTCHISON's School celebrated the return of spring, as usual by crowning one of their number the QUEEN OF MAY. Quite a number of visiters were present, and the scene, lovely and beautiful, passed off with much *eclat*, after a speech from Col. LONG of Cabarrus. In the evening, the gentlemen of our village showed their gallantry by giving an elegant party at the Carolina Inn, in honor of the young ladies of the Academy.

"*Good News! Better late than never!*—The Bank organ in this town announces that the Banks of this State will resume specie payments on the 2d of May next."—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Behold in the above announcement, the good effects of "Henry's Bitters." This one fact should elect Mr. Henry—that the excoriation he gave the Banks in his admirable letter, has scared these shaving-shops into a resumption of specie payments.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Committee on Manufactures have reported to Congress a new Tariff law, which the *Globe* justly characterizes as "the most ravenous, plundering, unconstitutional, and ingeniously oppressive of all the tariffs that have ever been invented." It is a "bill of utter abominations, (continues that paper) in which PROTECTION is openly taken as the *object*, and *revenue* follows behind, as the *consequence* and incident; and in which every species of duty—specific, ad valorem, cumulative, fictitious, and retaliatory, were collected together and heaped up in a pile on imported articles, in order to throw millions upon millions of dollars into the hands of a few manufacturers, and thus make this Tariff, in addition to its first object, a substitute for a National Bank, in enabling the few to plunder the many."

The producers of the country should be roused up to their danger on this subject. The Washington papers state that Delegations from all the manufacturing interests at the north are crowding about the city, besieging Congress to PROTECT them;—to grant them *bounties* at the expense of the laboring classes of the country. The woollen and cotton manufacturers, the iron masters, the hat and shoe manufacturers, the silk growers, &c., &c., all have their Delegations there to operate upon Congressmen, "adapting all their arguments to the character of the member to be influenced." "What an affront to the intelligence of our farming and mechanical fellow-citizens, to see gangs of white-fingered gentry—stockholders in joint stock companies, their clerks and attornies—hanging around the halls of Congress, besieging the committee rooms and the members in their messes, in the name of *home industry*!" Yet such are the appliances now pressing upon Congress to fasten this system of robbery and plunder on the country; and Southern men and presses are found justifying them! The people of the South must wake up, and speak to their members of Congress, and tell them that *we will not submit to be plundered*—thah we *know* our rights, and are *determined* to MAINTAIN them.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole have decided that 60,500 shall be the basis of Representation. This will make the number of Representatives 152, instead of 142 as now. Under this ratio, North Carolina will lose three members. The following Bill on the same subject has been reported to the Senate by Mr. TAPPAN:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representative for every sixty-eight thousand persons in each State computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States, that is to say: Maine 7, [now 8] New Hampshire 4, [5] Massachusetts 10, [12] Rhode Island 1, [2] Connecticut 4, [6] Vermont 4, [5] New York 35, [40] New Jersey 5, [6] Pennsylvania 25, [28] Delaware 1, [1] Maryland 6, [8] Virginia 15, [21] North Carolina 9, [13] South Carolina 7, [9] Georgia 8, [9] Alabama 7, [5] Mississippi 4, [2] Louisiana 4 [3] Tennessee 11, [13] Kentucky 10, [13] Ohio 22, [19] Indiana 10, [7] Illinois 7, [3] Missouri, 5 [2] Arkansas 1, [1] Michigan 3, [1.]"

We have placed in brackets the number of Representatives in each State allowed by the existing law. This ratio would reduce the House to 233 members.

MORE EVIDENCE!

The Democratic majority in both Houses of the New York Legislature, just before they adjourned a week or two since, passed the following sound Resolutions:

Whereas, the Governor of this State has refused to deliver up, upon the demand of the Executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, alleged fugitives from justice, charged with the crime of theft, viz: stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia: And whereas the Governor has assigned, as the reason for such refusal, that the stealing of a slave, within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia is not a "felony or other crime," within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, stealing a slave within and against the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a crime within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Executive department of Virginia.

Now, contrast this with the course of the Whigs of the same State when they had the majority in the Legislature. They passed a law granting a trial by jury to fugitive Slaves, the provisions of which made it almost impossible for an owner to reclaim his property, and if he could, at a cost more than the Slave's worth. The Whig Governor, too, has over and again positively refused to give up two fugitives from justice (negro stealers) demanded by the Governor of Virginia, and whom the Constitution of the United States made it his duty to give up. And what is still more; when the Democrats passed the above Resolutions, and requested Gov. Seward to transmit them to the Governor of Virginia, *he refused to do so!* Who now are the friends of the South and the Constitution? The Whigs or the Democrats? Whigs of the South! will you longer herd with such a party?

☞ It is said in the northern papers that the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, are about to convene the Legislature of their respective States, in obedience to suggestions from the General Government connected with the settlement of the north-eastern boundary question. It is understood that Lord Ashburton has come over with full powers to settle that question, as well as all others with which we are in dispute with Great Britain, and that he shows a disposition to settle them all amicably.—We hope public expectation, thus excited, may not be disappointed.

☞ The Raleigh Register denies that the Governor's "party" devoured a cake sent by the anti-war Governor of Massachusetts. We don't know how it is; but we took the statement from a whig paper—which, by the bye, we must admit, is very bad authority.

The Register also states, that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, gave a half price passage to the Democratic Delegates to the January Convention as well as to the Whig Delegates to the April Convention. This, *if true*, relieves the Company from the charge of partisanship; but we cannot see what right a Road belonging to the *State* has to show favors to any political party, or to both. Every dollar thus sunk is so much abstracted from the security the State has for the money loaned the Company.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The *Great Western*, recently arrived at New-York, brings news of deep interest from the old world. The London *Times* contains the reply of Lord Aberdeen to the note of Mr. Stevenson, our late Minister, on the subject of the right of search claimed by England, and says:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor. Lord Palmerston. He then explicitly repeats his former renunciations on the part of this country of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, *be she slave or otherwise*. With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade; but the British Government," concludes Lord Aberdeen, "will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abherred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression."

The unrighteous war with China has taken a most disastrous turn for Great Britain. Her troops have been defeated and completely routed on all sides. The civilized world will rejoice—not at the death of the poor soldiers, but that the grasping ambition of Britain for conquest and spoils has been checked. The particulars are given below.

The English have been defeated in Affghanistan, having lost six thousand soldiers and most of the invading army. The news which was brought by the Indian mail of February 1st, will be found embodied in the following comment of the London Times:

"Our cotemporaries give a still more disastrious account than we can ourselves yet credit, of the fate of our troops at Cabool. Of the assassination of Sir W. Macnaghten, in an interview with Akhbar Khan, the leader of the insurgents, and by the hand of that Chief is, unfortunatly, no doubt true. It is further said that the remainder of our 5,400, men set out in despair from Cabool, in the desperate hope of fighting their way 90 miles through a country, in itself almost impassable, under the attacks of an enemy computed at about 40,000. The last authentic Europea n intelligence announced this intended departure, and the native reports, which are always to precede, by some days, the arrival of our own despatches, went on to say that the departure had taken place, with the result to which, probably, the men themselves had made up their minds—their total destruction. Two papers profess to give the intelligence on the authority of a survivor, who saw with his own eyes seven of his brother officers fall.

Another letter describes the 44th and Queen's, when "last seen," were reduced to 159, but struggling through the snow still in a body. The hopelessness of such effort would seem only less than the hopelessness of remaining where they were, or than that of preserving their lives by any capitulation.—The fate of the envoy, coupled with the bitter demand that they should lay down their arms, leave their women, and so march out, would show them that they had little choice except between dying with arms in their hands. They choose, it seems, the latter, a choice becoming British soldiers, whose duty to their country calls upon them so to fall, if fall they must, or to show their enemies what manner of men they have to deal with, as victims now, as avengers perhaps hereafter. Even more melancholly than the fate of our countrymen, however, would be that of the faithful native troops, who would have been involved in their defeat and destruction. The Englishman knows he is sacrificing himself for his country—he is supporting the honor and advancing the power of a name in which he shares, the Sepoy is falling at the bidding of his master in a quarrel in which he has no interest, and from which he and his will reap no national honor. Yet have these men certainly shown themselves not less firmly faithful, even to the last extremity of hopelessness, than our own brave fellows.

We cannot, however, yet believe the account which is put forward. It is too terrible. It seems not an event of the English empire in the nineteenth century, but a hideous dream, a horrible tale; when we read of 6,000 men massacreed almost in cold blood, a British Envoy treacherously murdered, and sixteen of our countrymen (as is asserted) carried off by an army of savage enemies, with sickening details, which we could scarcely bear to write; feeling, as we do, that there are those in England to whom such particulars are not, as to ourselves, mere frightful barbarities, a fearful page of history brought nearer, but piercing appeals to their own personal recollections and affection.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a scire facias against the Hawkinsville Bank, compelling it to close its doors and go into liquidation.

☞ It is said Gov. *Morehead* is deeply indebted to two of the Banks of this State. This explains the reason why he wished to collect from the *people* all the money they owed the State, and give it to the Banks to speculate on.

The Democratic Party of Georgia hold a Convention at Milledgeville, on the third Monday in June next, to nominate a Ticket for Congress. The State votes for her members by General Ticket.

THE BRANCH MINTS.

The following is the Bill reported to Congress by the Committee on Expenditures (all Whigs but one) for discontinuing the Branch Mints. We understand from Washington, there is no chance for its passage through Congress: For this, however, we owe no thanks to the Clay Whigs; they go for knocking the Mints in the head:

"A BILL to abolish the branch mints.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act, all operations at New Orleans, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia, shall cease; and the said branch mints, together with all the offices created by the act establishing them, shall be, and are hereby abolished.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a suitable person to take charge of each of the said branch mints, and the property belonging to the United States in or attached to them, and to preserve the same under his instructions, until further disposition shall be made of the said mints and public property: *Provided*, That the agent appointed to take charge of the New Orleans branch mint and public property attached or belonging to it, shall not receive more than at the rate of dollars per annum, in full compensation for his services; and the agents appointed to take charges ges of the branch mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and at Dahlonega, Georgia, shall not receive more than at the rate of dollars per annum each, in full compensation for their services.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, at its next session, what disposition in his opinion, can be made of the branch mints, and the property belonging to them, most conducive to the public interest."

At their old tricks.—A blustering braggart, by the name of *Buffalo*, offers through the Raleigh Register to bet five hundred dollars that Morehead will be re-elected Governor, and five hundred more that the next will be a Whig Legislature. We have no doubt if the Democrats would reduce the contest to one of gambling with these fellows, they would beat us all hollow—they're up to such tricks. We think, however, the best way for Mr. *Buffalo* to use his spare funds, if he has any, is to give them to his party to make times easy and money plenty, as they promised to do. Have the Banks of our State placed these funds in Mr. Buffalo's hands to boast and bet with, to save them from the terrors of a Democratic Legislature?

☞ The last Raleigh Register says, the Editor has received for publication in his next, a communication from Gen. PATTERSON, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road, in reply to the charges of partisanship we recently made against that Company. Let it come; all we want is the *truth*. We would scorn to knowingly make false charges against any individual or corporation.

The Steamer *Brittania* has arrived at Boston, bringing later news form England and the East than that brought by the Great Western. The terrible destruction of the British forces in Affghanistan is fully confirmed by these later advices. England was packing off fresh recruits to the scene of her recent disasters.

Latest from Rhode Island.—A correspondent of the Washington *Globe*, writing from Rhode Island under date of April 20, says:

"The election of Governor, State officers, Senators, Representatives, &c., under the people's constitution, was held on Monday, without interruption. All the officers before named were chosen, excepting a few of the Representatives; and there were no opposing candidates. The public mind is becoming more calm; and it is the better opinion that the Government will go quietly into operation on the day appointed in the constitution, and that all existing difficulties will be left to a subsequent adjustment.—I return you, in behalf of many friends of equal rights, our best thanks for the interest you have manifested in behalf of the people's cause in Rhode Island."

The State elections came off in Virginia on last Thursday. We hope in our next, to be able to record another glorious triumph of free principles, in the redemption of "the mother of States."

The Baltimore Patriot of April 25, says: "Mr. CLAY, who has been in the city for several days past, left this morning in the cars for the West." He goes home to receive Mr. VAN BUREN at Ashland, having invited him thither after his visit to the Hermitage.

The U. S. Senate have rejected the nomination of *J. W. Tyson* as Commissary General of Philadelphia—the papers say, because he is not an adherent of Mr. Clay.

Passengers can now travel from Boston to Washington City, in thirty six hours.

A Dialogue—Farmer W.: Good morning, neighbor G. Have you seen the announcement in the Bank organ at Fayetteville, the *Observer*, that our Banks are to resume specie payments on the second of May?

Farmer G.: Yes; I am glad to see the Banks again returning to a compliance with the law. But what has made them resume *just at this time?*

W.: You've heard of that invaluable medicine called "Henry's Bitters," havn't you? And you know the *elections come on next August.*

G.: Ah ha!—Afraid of a Democratic Legislature, are they!

Texan Liberty.—Texas is now in no danger from any force that Mexico can bring to her invasion. Volunteers are pouring in from almost every State in the South and West, at least, all ready and eager to march forth against the enemy.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. *Van Buren*, accompanied by Mr. *Paulding*, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant. A deputation of gentlemen met him at the lake. Mr. *Prieur*, the Mayor elect, in behalf of the committee and citizens generally, bade him welcome to New Orleans. He will proceed thence to visit Mr. *Clay* at Ashland, and General *Jackson* at the Hermitage.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. *Carey*, the Baltimore lecturer, gave a farewell Lecture on Tuesday evening. He stated that he should leave behind him in North Carolina *twelve thousand* WASHINGTONIANS.

Raleigh Register.

The good Harrison Times.—The Alexandria *Index* of April 23, says:

"On the 9th of April, in Cincinnati, 90,000 pounds of bacon, hog round, good country cured, was offered for sale on Tuesday, at one and a half cents per. lb., without a purchaser. The highest offer was one and a quarter cents per lb."

ANDERSON MITCHELL, Esq., was elected without opposition, at the special election in the Wilkes District on the 14th ult., to fill the seat in Congress vacated by the death of Hon. *Lewis Williams*. Mr. M. is not a Federal Whig, as he openly proclaimed his opposition to the Distribution Law, the Bankrupt Law, and other prominent measures of the Clay Whigs. The federal leaders of the District were not in favor of his election, for these reasons.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

On Monday, April 25, 1842, a Convention of Delegates appointed by the Democrats of the several Captain's Districts in Mecklenburg County, assembled in Charlotte, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. On motion, WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., was appointed President, and JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, Secretary of the Convention. On the roll being called, the following Delegates answered to their names, to wit: From

Sharon Company: William Reid, William Ross.
Secrese's: Col. T. C. Wilson, Robert Lemons.
Hart's: Wm. Willson, Jeremiah Cureton.
Davis': Wm. M. Matthews, J. B. Robison.
Broom's: A. W. Richardson, Elias Pressley.
Lawson's: John McCorkle, Eli McCorkle.
Hooks': Col. D. Kerr, Alexander I. Hood.
Dennis': Capt. James Orr, Wm. M. Maxwell.
Garrison's: James Wallace, D. P. Thomason.
Hall's: Thomas Smith, William McCauley.
Neely's: Wm. H. McLeary, T. T. Johnson.
Wilkerson's: William Black.
Young's: W. C. Houston, J. G. Wilson.
Charlotte: Adam Alexander, J. W. Hampton.
Lemley's: William Patterson.
Kerr's: Matthew Wallace, Samuel L. Kerr.
Brown's: Alex. Cooper, James B. Adams.

It was *Resolved*, That in voting for candidates, by ballot, each District be entitled to give two votes.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Senator when JOHN WALKER, Esq., was chosen unanimously. The balloting for three Commoners resulted in the choice of CALEB ERWIN, JOHN KIRK, and THOMAS L. HUTCHISON, Esqrs; but Mr. Hutchison declining, a second ballot resulted in the choice of Dr. JOSEPH W. ROSS.

It was then *unanimously Resolved*, That we recommend to the people of Mecklenburg County, as suitable candidates to represent them in the next State Legislature—

In the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—DR. JOSEPH W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN,
JOHN KIRK.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the nominees, and inform them of their nomination; and they severally appeared in the Convention and signified their acceptance.

After ordering their proceedings published, the Convention adjourned.

WM. WILSON, President.
J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Mecklenburg County, assembled at the Charlotte Hotel, on Tuesday, April 26th, 1842; when, on motion of Maj. Benj. Morrow, ANDREW SPRINGS, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and on motion of Capt. John Walker, JOSEPH W. HAMPTON was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Constitution of the old Mecklenburg Agricultural Society was read by the Secretary thereof, Maj Joseph Smith.

It was then, on motion of Capt. Walker, Resolved, that we adopt the Constitution as just read, and that this meeting be considered as a revival of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.

After the reception of a number of signatures of new members, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place on the second Saturday in May next; when it is hoped as many of the members of the old Society as yet feel an interest in the matter will attend, and also, all who wish, by becoming members of the Society, to advance the cause of Agriculture in our County.

A. SPRINGS, Chairman.
J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

From the New Orleans Bee, 15th ult.

FROM TEXAS.

The arrival of the steam packet New York, has placed us in possession of Texas papers to the 12th inst. inclusive. Their contents are less important than might have been anticipated. All was quiet in the west of the republic, and no news had been received from the spies sent out on the Rio Grande.

The schooner San Bernard, of the Texian squadron, arrived at Galveston on the 10th. A Mexican schooner, the Doleritas, laden with salt, had been captured by Com. Moore. She was taken by the sloop of war Austin and schooner San Antonio, in sight of the harbor and Castle of Vera Cruz. The Mexicans though provided with a large schooner mounting Paixhan guns. witnessed the transaction, without striking a blow for her recovery.

Com. Moore had information of two other vessels one or both of which he expected to take the day after Lieut. Oliver left the squadron.

Yucatan has complied faithfully with her contract, paying punctually the amount stipulated to the Texian navy.

The people of Galveston were delighted with the "Wolf Hunters" from Tennessee.

There have been additional reports of the advance of the Mexicans across the Rio Grande, with 10,000 men, &c. They are discredited.

From the New York Picayune, 13th ult.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New York, Capt. Wright, from Galveston, arrived yesterday. The letter below from our correspondent give all the news.

GALVESTON, April 12, 1842.

To the Editors of the Picayune:

We have had some important arrivals within a few days past from the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. The war schooner San Bernard came in four days from (near) Vera Cruz, bringing letters from Com. Moore, from one of which I have been permitted to make an extract. The Commodore dates at Lecoos Island, 4th March, (between Tampico and Vera Cruz,) and writes that he had received information from Mr. McLeod, (brother of General McLeod) surgeon on board the sloop of war, Warren, lying in Sacrificious Bay, that the Santa Fe prisoners were still divided into three parties—one at Herote, one at Peubla, and the other at the city of Mexico.

Mr. Lubbock and another had arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeded thence to Lagua, where the Commodore was going after them. He is blazing away down there in fine style. He took two or more prizes (fine schooners, loaded with salt, one a three matser) in sight of Vera Cruz. The Mexicans made some show of fight, by getting up steam on an old craft lying there and hitching the New York shooner with the Paixhan gun alongside, but did not venture out. The three masted schooner got aground on her way up here, at or near the mouth of the Brassos. The other arrived here this morning; her cargo will be sufficient to keep our military ardor from spoiling.

The San Bernard brought a smart pile of specie, to pay off some debts contracted here in fitting out the squadron in November last. It is understood that the Commodore has a sufficiency of the article with him to keep him afloat for a while.

All the settlers who arrived recently from the United States, are on the way to the promised land. Two hundred of them (including those who came over in the New York) left the next day after the New York arrived, in the schooner Col Hanson, bound for Corpus Christi; others took the land route, via Houston. I reckon the emigrants on board the Houston didn't shout any as they departed! I have heard something in that way in my time, having passed through Tippecanoe times in the United States; but the small thunder sent forth from the Col. Hanson exceeded by a trifle any thing that I ever heard in that time. Yours, &c. W.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO MECHANICS.

The Court of Appeals of South Carolina has made a decision of much interest to mechanics.—The Charleston Courier says "it is decided that a mechanic's book entry is inadmissable to prove the performance of a job of work, unless it be something ultimately delivered to the defendant. The entry ruled to be inamissible, in this case, was—"To furnishing and laying 2,544 feet of stone flagging, curb and gutter stone, at 25 cents per foot, $636." The principle settled by this decision is, that a mechanic may prove, by book entry, work done in his shop and delivered to the defendant; but he cannot prove, in that way, work done out side of his shop, and the defendant's premises, as building or repairing a house or any other fixture."—*Sun.*

Married,

At St. Luke's Church in Salisbury, on Thursday evening the 28th ult., by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Mr. *William Locke* to Miss *Augusta Wheeler*, late of New York.

In St. John's Church, Fayetteville, by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Mr. *Robert Cochran*, Jr., to Miss *Marinda Virginia*, eldest daughter of Capt. John W. Weisiger.

Died,

In Salisbury, on Saturday, 23rd ult., Miss *Mary Louisa Baker*, aged eighteen years and six months, after a long illness terminated in rapid consumption.

In Salisbury, on Saturday the 23rd ult., Mrs. *Margaret Brown*, wife of Col. J. M. Brown, in the 27th year of her age.

Notice.

THE Officers of the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia are requested to meet at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in May, 1842, for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of appointing Delegates to a military Convention which is to meet in Raleigh on the 4th of July next, to revise and suggest amendments to the militia laws of the State. SEVERAL OFFICERS.

April 28, 1842. 60...

Wool Carding.

HAVING thoroughly repaired his Machinery, the subscriber is now ready to execute all orders for CARDING WOOL in a very superior style, and at short notice.

JACOB STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., May 2, 1842. 60...

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, eight miles north of Charlotte, on the 28th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about six years old, 15 hands high, very wild and trots well. He had on a bridle with a fancy rein, and martingale. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will take up said horse, and give information so that I get him again. WM. S. PERRY.

April 29, 1842. 60....tf.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next, at the residence of Robert Sloan, dec'd., the following property, viz:

5 NEGROES,

one woman, a valuable house servant, and 4 children from 5 years of age and under,

A QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BACON,

3 Wagons,

two Cotton Gins one Thrashing Machine, one set of Blacksmith Tools,

and numerous other articles not necessary to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

—ALSO—

Will be hired at the same time and place, until the 25th of December next,

4 Likely Negro BOYS.

JOHN SLOAN, ANDW. GRIER, } Executors.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate wil please come forward and settle; and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

April 25, 1842. 60....2w.

Notice.

ALL persons are forwarned from trading with William McNeely for a dark brown MARE, four years old this Spring. Said Mare is my property, for this year. Said McNeely left my employ with said mare on the 21st April, 1842.

J. C. MASSEY.

April 28, 1842. 60....3w.

POETRY.

"WHY DOES THE SUN GO DOWN?"

The following stanzas from the January No. of the Church of England Magazine, written by Thomas Ragg, addressed to a child on his asking the question, "Why does the sun go down?"

"Why does the sun go down?"
Thy infant lips exclaim,
As thou gazest on the departing orb,
While heaven seems wrapt in flame.
It goes to cheer another sphere,
Make other hills look bright,
And chase away from distant realms,
The hovering shade of night.

"Why does the sun go down?"
Perchance thou soon mayst say,
As the fond bright dream of childhood's years
Are vanishing away.
These fairy dreams desert thee now,
And their magic charms are riven,
To show thee earth is at best but dark,
And light proceeds from heaven.

"Why does the sun go down?"
Perhaps thou mayest whisper too,
As the warmer beams of youthful love
Are flitting fast from view,
To bid thee fix thy heart on things
Beyond the gulf of time,
And never expect enduring bliss
In earth's ungenial clime.

"Why does the sun go down?"
Thou mayest ask in deeper gloom,
When the hand that writes verses now,
Is laid in the silent tomb;
And O, may heaven this sacred truth
Stamp deep on thy bosom then—
I does but quit this scene awhile,
In glory to rise again!

AGRICULTURE.

From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

[CONTINUED.]

FLAX AND HEMP.—More difficulty has been found in forming an estimate of these two articles than any other embraced in the tabular view. They are combined in the census statistics, and the amount is sometimes given in tons, sometimes in pounds, so that it is not easy always to discriminate between them. More than half of the whole combined amount must probably be allotted to flax, as but little hemp, comparatively, is known to be raised.—Flaxseed is raised for the manufacture of linseed oil, considerable quantities of which are annually imported into this country for various purposes. The oil cake, remaining after the oil is expressed, is a well known article in use, mingled with the food of horses and other animals.

In these articles of flax and hemp combined, if the recapitulation of the census statistics is correct, Virginia is in advance of all other States; then follow Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, New York, and other States. It is believed, however, that some of the amounts, as returned by the marshals, should rather have been credited to pounds of flax than to tons, as more nearly corresponcing to the actual condition of the crops in our country. Kentucky probably ranks the highest with the respect to the production of hemp. The crop of 1840 was a great failure, and that of the past year also suffered much from the dry weather. There is not so much attention paid to the culture of this article as its importance demands; yet there is every ground of encouragement for increased enterprise in the production of hemp, from the supply required in our own country. The difficulty most in the way of its success, hitherto, has been neglect, either from ignorance, inexperience, or some other cause, properly to prepare it for the use of the best process of water-rotting. The agriculturists of our country seem, in this respect, to have too soon yielded to discouragement. The desirableness of some new and satisfactory results on this subject will be seen from the fact, that it is stated the annual consumption of hemp in our navy amounts to nearly two thousand tons; beside which, the demand for the rest, of our shipping is not less than about eleven thousand tons more; making an aggregate of nearly thirteen thousand tons—the price of which is put at from $220 to 250, and by some, even as high as $280 per ton, together with other and inferior qualities, which are used to supply the deficiency of the better article. Our hemp, it is further stated, on high authority, when properly water-rotted, proves by actual experiment, to be one-fourth stonger than Russia hemp, to take five feet more run, and to spin twelve pounds more to the four hundred pounds. When so much is felt and said on the increase of our navy prospectively, it is an object worthy of attention to secure, if possible, the production of hemp in our own country, adequate to all our demands. The introduction, too, of gunny bags, and of Scotch and of Russia bagging, and iron hoops for cotton, renders this direction for the hemp product more necessary and important. It is hoped that some process of water-rotting, which will prove at once both cheap and satisfactory, may yet be discovered by the inventive genius of our countrymen, who are not wont to be discouraged at any slight obstacles.

TOBACCO.—The crop of 1839, in this article, on which the census statistics are founded, is deemed, as appears from the notices on this subject, to have been a short one, and below the average. The crop of the past year was much more favorable—beyond an average; indeed, it is described in some of the journals as "large."

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Maryland, are the great tobacco-growing States. An advance in this product is likewise in steady progress in Missouri, where the crop of 1841 is estimated at nearly 12,000 hogsheads, and for 1842 it is expected that as many as 20,000 may be raised. Some singular changes are going forward with regard to this great staple of several of the States.—Reference is here intended to the increasing disposition as well as the success thus far attending the effort, to cultivate tobacco in some of the northern and northwestern States. The tobacco produced in Illinois has been pronounced by competent judges from the tobacco growing States, and who have there been engaged in the culture of this article, to be superior, both in quality and the amount produced per acre, to what is the average yield of the soils heretofore deemed best adapted to this purpose. In Connecticut, also, the attention devoted to it has been rewarded with much success; 100,000 pounds are noticed as the product of a single farm of not more than fifty acres. It is indeed, affirmed, that tobacco can be raised in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, at a larger profit than even wheat or Indian corn. Considerable quantities, also, were raised in 1841 in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where it may probably become an object of increased attention. The agriculturists of these States, if they engage in the production of this crop, will do so with some peculiar advantage. They are accustomed to vary their crops, and to provide means for enriching their soils. Tobacco, it is well known, is an exhausting crop, especially so when it is raised for successive years on the same portions of soil. The extraordinary crops of tobacco which have heretofore been obtained, have, indeed enriched the former proprietors, but the present generation now find themselves, in too many instances, in the possession of vast fields once fertile, that are now almost or wholly barren, from inattention to the rotation of crops. The difficulty of cultivating a worn out soil has induced, and will continue to induce, the emigration of the most enterprising to new lands, where they will bear in mind the lesson that dear-bought experience has taught them. It is a provision of nature herself, that there must be a suitable rotation of crops; and all history sanctions the conclusion, that the continued cultivation of any specific crop, without an adequate supply of the means of restoration from year to year, must eventually and inevitably terminate in impoverishing its possessors, and entailing on them the necessity of removal from their native homes, if they would not sink in degradation. Had a variety and rotation of crops been resorted to, on the lands now so left, the countries suffering by such a course, had been far more rich and prosperous.

The value of Tobacco exported in different forms in 1839, was $10,449,155, and the amount of tobacco exported in 1840 was 144,000,000 of pounds. The greater part of this goes to England, France, Holland and Germany.

COTTON.—This, it is well known, is the great staple product of several States, as well as the great article of our exports, the price of which, in the foreign market, has been more relied on than anything else, to influence favorably the exchanges of this country with Great Britain and Europe generally. The cotton crop of the United States is more than one half of the crop of the whole world. In 1834, the amount was but about 450,000,000 of pounds; the annual average may now be estimated at 100,000,000 of pounds more; the value of it for export at about $62,000,000. The rise and progress of this crop, since the invention of Whitney's cotton gin, has been unexampled in the history of agricultural prospects. In the year 1783, eight bales of cotton were seized on board of an American brig, at the Liverpool custom-house, because it was not believed that so much cotton could have been sent at one time from the United States! The cotton crop of 1841, compared with that of 1839 and 1840, was probably less, by from 500,000 to 600,000 bales. In the early part of the last cotton-growing season, an average crop was confidently anticipated; but this hopeful prospect was not realized. In portions of the cotton-producing States, as in parts of Georgia, however, the crop was greater than usual; and in Arkansas it has been estimated at a gain over that of 1839, of 33 1-3 per cent.; but probably owing to its having suffered from the boll worm, it should be set down at 20 or 25 per cent. A similar advance is expected in future years, among other causes, from the great increase of population by emigration.—Mississippi, Georgia, Louisianna and Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina, are, in their order, the great cotton growing States. An important fact deserves notice here, on account of the relation which the cotton crop bears to other crops. Whenever (to whatever cause it may be owing) the price of cotton is low, the attention of cultivators, the next year, is more particularly diverted from cotton to the culture of corn, and other branches of agriculture, in the cotton-producing States. As cotton is now so low, and so little in demand in the foreign market, unless a market be created at home, it must necessarily become an object of less attention to the planters; and it cannot be expected that the agricultural products of the West will find so ready a sale in the Sourthern market as in some former years. Other countries too, as India, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, Brazil, and Texas, are now coming decidedly into competition with the cotton-growing interest of our country; so that an increase of this product from those countries, and a corresponding depression in ours, are to be expected. The amount of India Cotton imported into England in 1840 was 76,703,295 pounds—almost equal to the whole cotton crop of North Carolina and South Carolina, or to that of Alabama, for the past year, and nearly double the amount produced by Tennessee, Arkansas, and Florida, combined; being, also, an increase on the importation of Cotton from India, the preceding year, of 30,000,000 of pounds, and, in amount, nearly one sixth of the whole quantity imported during the same year from the United States. From the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, it appears that, from the 1st of June, 1840, to the 1st of June 1841, the imports of cotton into Bombay amounted to 174,212,755 pounds; and the whole India cotton crop is estimated, on good authority, at 190,000,000 of pounds. This is a larger quantity than America produced up to 1826, and more than was consumed by England in the same year, and nearly one third of the whole estimated crop of the United States in 1841. From these facts it is evident that it is becoming more and more the settled policy of England to encourage the production of cotton in India, while it is equally certain that a foreign market can not be relied on for our cotton to the same extent as it has hitherto been. An English authority, speaking of the decline of England and of her manufactures, as having commenced a downward progress, in accounting for this decline, attributes the distress in Leeds, and other places, to the landholders, who, by excluding the foreign bread-stuffs, have driven foreigners to manufacture in self defence. This decline, not being confined merely to her old staple of woollens, must, too, operate in the reduction and diminution of cotton exported from this country. The following statement confirms the position now taken:

"In 1824, Great Britain exported to all foreign countries, including the British possessions of cloths, &c., 567,317 pieces; in 1828. 566,566 pieces; in 1830, 440,360 pieces; and in 1840, only 250,992 pieces. During the year last named (1840,) the total manufactured in only one district in Belgium and Prusia, all within a day's journey of each other, was 333,245 pieces: so that, in one district only, there was made more than was exported by Britain to all the world, by 76,233 pieces."

RICE.—This product is cultivated to comparatively a very little extent in the United States, except in South Carolina and Georgia. In the former of these, it is an object of no small attention, and ranks second only to cotton. It forms a considerable article of export from this country to Europe.—England, however, imports annually large quantities of rice from India. The crop of rice in 1841 is said to have been, on the whole, a very good one—equal, if not superior, to the usual average.

SILK COCOONS.—Notwithstanding the disappointment of many who, since the year 1839, engaged in the culture of the *morus multicaulis* and other varieties of the mulberry, and the raising of silkworms, there has been, on the whole, a steady increase in the attention devoted to this branch of industry. This may be, in part, attributed to the ease of cultivation, both as to time and labor required, and in no small degree, also, to the fact that in twelve of the States, a special bounty is paid for the production of cocoons, or of the raw silk. Several of these promise much hereafter in this product, if a reliance can be placed on the estimates given in the various journals more particularly devoted to the record of the production of silk. There seems, at least, no ground for abandoning the enterprise, so successfully begun, of aiming to supply our home consumption of this important article of our imports. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Tennessee, and Ohio, there has been quite an increase above the amount of 1839. The quantity of raw silk manufactured in this country the past year is estimated at more than 30,000 pounds. The machinery possessed for reeling, spinning and weaving silk, in the production of ribands, vestings, damask, &c., admit of its being carried to great perfection, as may be seen by the beautiful specimens of various kinds deposited in the National Gallery at the Patent Office. The amount of silk-stuffs brought into this country in some single years, from foreign countries, is estimated at more in value than $20,000,000. The silks manufactured in France in 1840, amounted to $25,000,000; that of Prussia to more than $4,500,000. Should one person in a hundred of the population of the United State produce annually 100 pounds of silk, the quantity would be nearly 18,000,000 pounds, which, at $4 per pound, (and much of it might command a higher price,) would amount to nearly $90,000,000—$30,000,000 above our whole cotton export, nine times the value of our tobacco exports, and nearly five or six times the average value of our imports of silk. That such a productiveness is not incredible, as at first sight it may seem, may be evident from the fact, that the Lombard Venetian kingdom, of a little more than 4,000,000 of population, exported in one year 6,132,950 pounds of raw silk; which is a larger estimate, by at least one half, for each producer, than the supposition just made as to our own country. Another fact, too, shows both the feasibility and the importance of the cultivation of this product. The climate of our country, from its southern border even up to 44 degrees of north latitude, is suited to the culture of silk. It needs only a rational and unflinching devotion to this object, to place our country soon among the greatest silk-producing countries of the world.

SUGAR.—Louisiana is the greatest sugar district in our country. The crop of 1841 appears to have been injured by the early frosts; the amount, therefore, was not so great as that of 1839 by nearly one third.

The progress of the sugar manufacture and the gain upon our imports has been rapid. In 1839 the import of sugars was 195,231,273 pounds, at an expense of at least $10,000,000; in 1840, about 120,000,000 pounds at an expense of more than $6,000,000. A portion of this was undoubtedly exported, but most of it remained for home consumption. More than 30,000,000 pounds of sugar, also, from the maple and the beet root were produced in 1841, in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, and, should the production of cornstalk sugar succeed, as it now promises to do, this article must contribute greatly to lessen the amount of imported sugars. Indeed, such has been the manufacture of the sugar from the cane for the last five years, that were it to advance in the same ratio for the five to come, it would be unnecessary to import any more sugar for our home consumption. Some further remarks on this particular topic will be found below, in connexion with the subject of cornstalk sugar.

WINE.—North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, rank highest in their order, in the production of wine. In Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, and Kentucky, some thousands of gallons are likewise produced. Two acres in Pennsylvania, cultivated by some Germans, have the past autumn yielded 1,500 gallons of the pure juice of the grape, and paid a net profit of more than $1,000. Still, the quantity produced is small. The cultivation of both the native and foreign grape, as a fruit for the table, seems to be an object of increasing interest in particular sections of our country, buany very decided advances in this porduct are scarcely to be expected.

It has thus been attempted to give at least a bird's-eye view of the articles enumerated in the the tabular statistics. There are also a variety of other products which might perhaps, have been included in the agricultural statistics. These are hops, peas, beans, beats, turnips, and other roots and vegetables; the products of the dairy, of the orchard, and of the bee hive; wool, live stock, and poultry. Many interesting comparisons in relation to some of the above might be formed from the census statistics, such as would exhibit in a striking manner the resources our country possesses in the products of her soil, and the labor of her hardy yeomanry; but it has been deemed best to omit them in the present report, merely subjoining the census statistics on these particular articles to the tabular view. Yet, in estimating the home supply for the sustenance and comfort both of man and beast, these, too, should always be taken into the account as a very important item deserving notice.

The whole of the summary now given, with the rapid glance taken at the various products, presents our country as one richly favored of Heaven in climate and soil, and abounding in agricultural wealth. Probably no country can be found on the face of the globe exhibiting a more desirable variety of the products of the soil, contributing to the sustenance and comfort of its inhabitants. From the gulf of Mexico to our northern boundry, from the Atlantic to the far west, the peculiarities of climate, soil, and products, are great and valuable; yet these advantages admit of being increased more than a hundred fold. The whole aggregate of the bread-stuffs, corn, and potatoes, is 624,518,510 bushels, which, estimating our present population at 17,835,217, is about 35½ bushels for each inhabitant; and, allowing 10 bushels to each person—man, woman, and child—which is double the usual annual allowance as estimated in Europe,) and we have a surplus product, for seed, food of stock, the purposes of manufacture, and exportation, of not less than 446,166,340 bushels; from which, if we deduct one tenth of the whole amount of the crops for seed, it leaves for food of stock, for manufactures, and exportation, a surplus of at least 370, 653,627 bushels. Including oats, the aggregate amount of the crops of grain, corn, and potatoes, is equal to nearly 755,200,000 bushels, or 42¼ bushels to each inhabitant. The number of persons employed in agriculture, according to the census of 1840, was 3,717,756. This it is presumed, refers to the male free white adult population.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

MISCELLANY.

Miseries.—Being "not at home" to an old friend, and coming down stairs, in a forgetful fit, before he has had time to leave the house.

Bowing, in your usual bland and affable manner, to a gentleman in the street, whom you recollect, as soon as he passed, that you ought to have kicked.

To be interrupted while writing a bill-et-doux, by the recollection of a bill over due.

Writing an *appointment* to a lady, and a *disappointment* to a tailor, and cross-directing them.

Abusing a person whom you have never seen, to a respectable looking stranger, who, after apparently nodding assent, with the patience of a martyr, quietly observes that *he is the man.* The unpleasant anticipations of loose teeth, as you see him making up his *bunch of fives.*—[*N. H. Mem.*

"Come, Abner, take some bitters," said an old crony to our old friend Abner Phelps, the other day, "they say you get high, if you have joined the Washingtonians."

"Yes, I do *get high*—I have *got high* every day since I joined the Washingtonians! I have got up from the gutters—I am *high* in spirits, for my conscience upbraids me not—my credit has got *high* along with me—my meal barrel keeps *high* all the while—I carry my head *high* for I feel I am a sober man. I used to go home singing, and the old woman would cry—now when I go home she sings and the children love me and I cry for joy, and then I am so *high*—the honest and the sober man only can tell! And friend, let me tell thee, you had better throw down that glass and come and *get high* with Abner, for he has learned how to do that thing without having the headache or the blue devils!—*Niles' Register.*

We were tickled almost to death at a little thing we heard yesterday. A drunken fellow was tottling along with a jug of whiskey, and as he attempted to climb a fence, he fell on one side of the fence, and the jug on the other. The liquor immediately commenced running out, and when it was nearly gone, the loafer raised himself upon his elbow and listened to the liquor as it came out with its peculiar sound of "good—good—good!" "Oh, yes! (said the loafer,) I know you are good, but d—n you, I can't get at you."—*Cin Mic.*

A Knowing Lad.—A schoolmaster in Connecticut, while examining a boy from Rhode Island, in his catechism, asked the following question:—"How many Gods are there?"—The boy after scratching his head some time, replied, "I don't know how many you've got in Connecticut—but we have none in Rhode Island."

A gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance. "She is dead," very gravely replied the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. "Good God! I never heard of it—what was her disease?" "Vanity." returned the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

A Tyrant.—An urchin was asked, yesterday, by one of the teachers of our public schools, the definition of the word "tyrant." He unhesitatingly answered, Antonio Lopez De Santa Ana.

Evidence of friendship,—kissing a married lady out of pure love to her husband.

A man in Kentucky, lately committed suicide by hanging himself on the very day he was to have been married. A foolish act that, to slip his neck into the wrong noose—perhaps.

"And sure you're about half right," as Pat said to a pair of *right*-and-*left* boots.

Cool, very.—The Pottsville Journal says: "A man discontinued our paper last week, and at the same time he said he had made arrangements to borrow it."

There are two kinds of assassins; one carries his weapon in his hand, the other in his mouth; the latter is most to be dreaded.—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

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and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842. It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

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ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

IMPORTANT WORK.

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